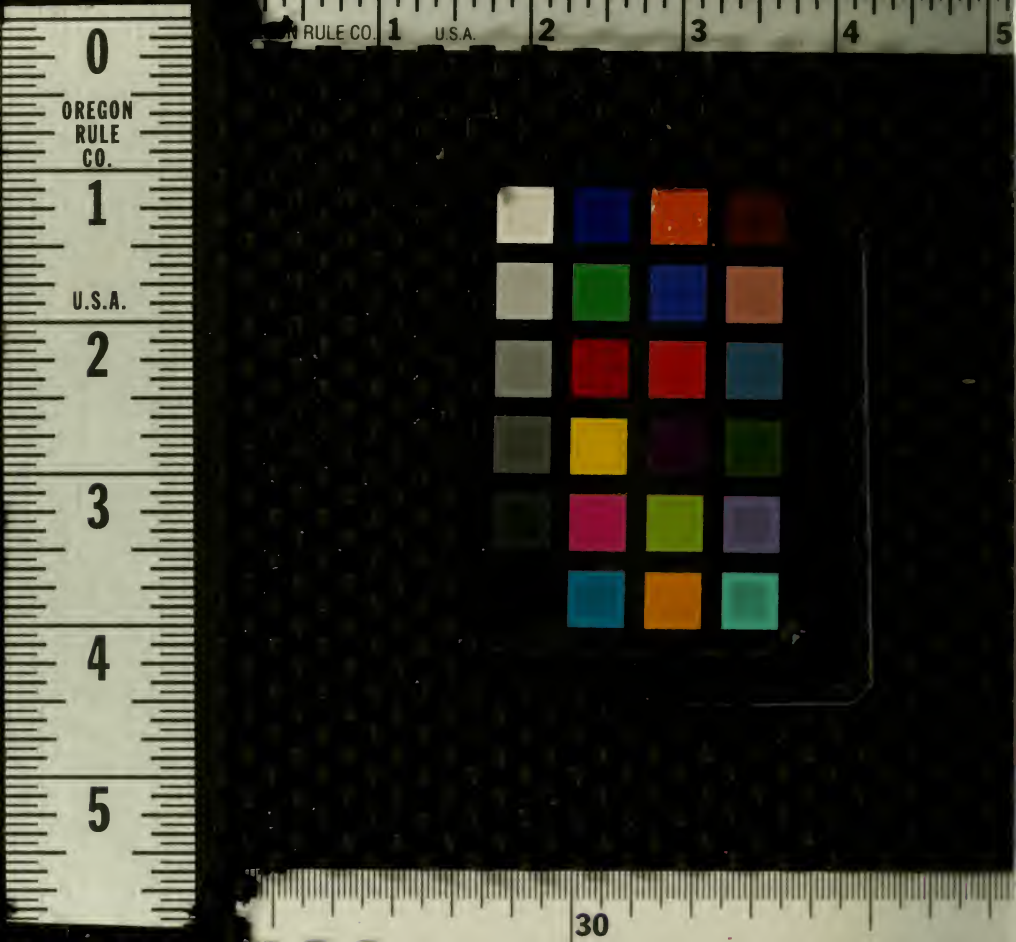


T825

.F3 A7



T 825  
.F3 A7  
Copy 1

ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING.

CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

AT

PHILADELPHIA,

1876.



PHILADELPHIA:  
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.  
1876.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

✓ *State y/*  
ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING.

## CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

AT THE

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

AT

PHILADELPHIA,

1876.



PHILADELPHIA:  
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.  
1876.

T825  
F3A7

## OFFICIALS OF THE EXHIBITION.

AUG. H. GARLAND,  
GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE, M.D.,  
GEO. E. DODGE, Esq.,  
U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

H. L. FLETCHER, PRESIDENT,  
E. V. DEUELL,  
LOGAN H. ROOTS, } VICE-PRESIDENTS,  
JAMES M. POMEROY, SECRETARY,  
GORDON N. PEAY, TREASURER,  
STATE ADVISORY BOARD.

CHARLES S. KEYSER,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

WM. E. ROWELL,  
CENT. AG'T OF LITTLE ROCK AND FT. SMITH RAILWAY.

JESSE M. DILL,  
CENT. AG'T ST. LOUIS IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

DANIEL BAKER,  
JANITOR.

## PREFACE.

---

THE State of Arkansas in consideration of its great mineral and agricultural resources, and the importance of bringing a knowledge of them more prominently before capitalists and emigrants, authorized a separate exhibit at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. By an Act of her Legislature passed November 30, 1875, an adequate appropriation was made; a building was erected in the Centennial grounds, and exhibits representing her resources and progress collected from every portion of the State. The following catalogue embraces, with a short summary of the characteristics, capacities, and condition of the State, a list of the exhibits. In its preparation, the compiler acknowledges the services of Wm. E. Rowell, Centennial Agent of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway; Dr. G. W. Lawrence, U. S. Centennial Commissioner for the State; and Prof. Joseph Leidy, of the University of Pennsylvania, to whose careful revision its general correctness is largely due.

CHARLES S. KEYSER.





ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.



# ARKANSAS.

---

ARKANSAS<sup>1</sup> lies between the parallels of 33° and 36° 30' north latitude, and extends from 89° 40' to 94° 42' west longitude. It is bounded on the north by the State of Missouri, on the east by the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, on the south by the States of Louisiana and Texas, on the west by the State of Texas and the Indian Territory. The area of the State is 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres, and is one-sixth larger than New York, and about the same size as England. The elevated parts of the State commence in the southwestern part, expanding into broad undulating tracts toward the north and east to the Ozark Mountains, which obtain an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 feet.

A line from the southwest and coursing diagonally to the northeast would separate the mineral wealth of the State from the rich agricultural lands. Vast deposits of valuable minerals are found in the northern division. The rich formations of tertiary and post tertiary deposits in the lower divisions are not excelled in fertility by any known land. Exempt alike from the intense heat of the extreme south and the severe cold of the north, her genial climate and fertile soil yield in abundance the rich productions of both regions. The rich bottom lands will yield, under favorable culture, from fifty to sixty bushels of Indian corn and about four hundred and fifty pounds of cotton per acre, which is considered a fair average crop. The mountains, table lands, and valleys, present, generally, a rich surface, good drainage, romantic and picturesque scenery, and a productiveness remarkable for the formations and latitudes.

## Climate.

Between 30° and 40° north latitude is the most desirable belt known throughout North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is the most temperate, equal, and healthful zone of latitude that surrounds the earth. In the precipitation of rain, refreshing

<sup>1</sup> Ark-an-saw is the usual pronunciation of the name. Akansas was the original spelling. *Vide* Banks' Universal Geography, 1784.

showers, dews, and wind-currents, Blodget gives the same mean, showing it to be the most favored clime. The precipitation at all seasons throughout the year, owing to physical causes, is more equal in amount than found elsewhere in adjacent parallels. The *normal* mean temperature at Little Rock, for 1871, was  $72^{\circ}.32$  Fahr. The *summer mean*, being the warmest season experienced within the past decade of years, records a temperature of  $80^{\circ}.29$  Fahr. *Winter mean*  $50^{\circ}.22$ . The precipitation is good throughout the winter, with an occasional fall of snow. The mean temperature of the year 1871, at Little Rock, was  $63^{\circ}.32$  Fahr.

### Watercourses.

Arkansas is abundantly supplied with navigable rivers, so distributed as to give access interiorly to all parts of the State. The great boundary on the east is formed by the mighty Mississippi. The St. Francis on the northeast, which rises in southeastern Missouri and flows through the low, undulating portions of the northeast, where it intermingles with lakes, creeks, and paludal surfaces, is a tributary of the Mississippi.

The White River rises in northwestern Arkansas and flows through the lower southwestern counties of Missouri and returns again to the State at its affluent, the Black River, which affords, from the confluence, almost at all seasons, navigation for a distance of three hundred and fifty miles. White River, with its tributaries, gives drainage for a broad expanse of country from the northwestern, middle, and southeastern parts of the northern section of the State.

The Arkansas River, one of the largest tributaries of the Mississippi, rises in the mountains of Colorado, and flows easterly for a distance of two thousand miles to join the Mississippi. White River is an affluent, flowing into it near its mouth. The Arkansas River bisects and drains this vast country; it is navigable entirely across the State, and, during high water, beyond it, far up into the Indian Territory. The Ouachita, with its tributaries, drains almost the entire State lying south of the Arkansas River, or all that surface lying between it and the Red River. It is navigable two hundred and fifty miles. The Red River is the southwestern channel of drainage, and is navigable throughout its course in the State.

The State is divided into seventy-four counties; fifty-one of which are watered by streams, which, with their branches, afford a navigable highway within the State of over three thousand miles, available throughout the year for internal commerce.

### Mineral Resources.

This State can, without exaggeration, boast of her mineral deposits, especially when we take into consideration the various kinds, their generally rich quality and enormous quantity. Here are magnetic, hematite, specular, carbonate, and other varieties of iron ore; lead, zinc, and coal; manganese and associate metals; together with marble, gypsum, salt, kaolin, whet and hone stone, slate, limestone, granite, marl, paint and nitre earth. The coal fields of the State embrace an estimated area of twelve thousand square miles, and in the valley of the Arkansas River where the most coal mining has been carried on, the beds are from four to nine feet in thickness. This coal is similar in structure and appearance to the Cumberland coal of Maryland, and its quality, by analysis, is very similar to that famous article of fuel, and is an excellent steam and manufacturing coal. The Arkansas River runs for more than one hundred and fifty miles through this coal formation. The hematite iron ore beds in some places cover acres of surface, and where there is an abundance of the best kinds of timber for making charcoal, and limestone of good quality for fluxing purposes. Never-failing, large water-powers are contiguous to these iron ore deposits.

### Stock Raising.

Arkansas, owing to its climate, unfailing water, and wide grass range, possesses superior advantage as a grazing region, a branch of industry which has already become an extensive interest. The native grasses of Arkansas include thirty-five varieties, and grow luxuriantly. In addition to the grasses the cane of the bottom affords a nutritious range during the winter.

In most sections of the State, cattle, horses, sheep, and mules thrive and keep fat the entire year, without food or care from the owner. Fat cattle find a ready market in St. Louis or Memphis. Sheep raised in Arkansas are more healthy than in the east or north. Wool can be delivered in New York for two cents per pound. No business has proved more uniformly successful than the judicious management of cattle and sheep.

### Cotton

Is the great staple. The crop for 1876 is about 650,000 bales, worth from fifty to sixty dollars per bale. Twelve bales have been raised to the hand; eight, however, being a fair average. The cotton

region embraces about nine thousand square miles, or five million seven hundred and sixty thousand acres, a portion of which has never yet been in cultivation.

In addition to cotton, all the crops grown in the temperate zone are successfully raised, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, turnips, tobacco, hops, etc., also the different root and vegetable crops: squash, okra, egg-plant, beets, radish, onion, cabbage, celery, oyster-plant, lettuce, and tomato, yield well. Vegetables are plenty in market in April and last until Christmas.

### Fruit.

All the fruits are sure of luxuriant growth, including as well the different kinds grown in the northern States, as those which nearly approach the tropics. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, figs, grapes, strawberries, and other small fruits, grow luxuriantly in all parts of the State, and are noted for their size and flavor. In this climate fruit trees bear early, produce abundantly, and ripen their fruit in the greatest perfection, and though it may seem incredible to our northern friends, the fruit crop of Arkansas has not been a failure for over thirty years. Owing to the fact that all kinds of fruit and vegetables mature and are ready for market from two to four weeks earlier than in the latitude of St. Louis, Mo., the culture of garden and orchard products for northern markets will always prove a source of great profit to the Arkansas agriculturist. The Petofski apple, from Russia, though somewhat changed in season, perfects itself in this climate. The fine specimens of the Shannon pippin, the Kentucky red, wine sap, Stevenson pippin, and the royal red apples, on exhibition, some of which are fifteen inches in circumference, are fair evidences of the crop of the State.

### The Hot Springs.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas are among the wonders of the continent. They are situated about sixty miles southwest from Little Rock, and are sixty-six in number, ranging in temperature from 93° to 150° Fahr. They discharge over 500,000 gallons of water daily, sufficient in quantity to accommodate, with delightful bathing, 10,000 bathers every day in the year. These natural earth-heated waters hold in solution valuable mineral constituents. Clear-tasteless, inodorous, they pour forth, from the novaculite ridge, as pure and sparkling as the pellucid Neva. The various springs are

qualitatively allied, not holding in solution or freighted with too much abusive mineral, and they are free from all noxious gases. It is believed that the properties of the waters, especially in the treatment of chronic hæmic diseases, are unequalled. There are no springs known of superior value, or that can compare with the Hot Springs of Arkansas, as adjuncts in the treatment of that class of chronic diseases. The advantages of the climate throughout the entire year, the pure, rarefied mountain air, the delightful waters, all make these springs one of the most celebrated resorts for invalids in the United States.

The crude materials found by qualitative analysis in these waters are :—

Silicates with base.	Alumina, with oxide of iron.
Bicarbonate of lime.	Oxide of manganese
Bicarbonate of magnesia.	Sulphate of lime.
Carbonate of soda.	Arseniate of lime ?
Carbonate of potassa.	Arseniate of iron ?
Carbonate of lithia.	Bromine ?
Sulphate of magnesia.	Iodine, a trace.
Chloride of magnesia.	Organic matter, a trace.

### The Mammoth Spring.

The Mammoth Spring, in Fulton County, is a remarkable phenomenon. Its waters, either by compression or from some other peculiar cause, contain apparently, in solution, such a great amount of carbonic acid that its surface is in a continuous state of effervescence or bubbling, resembling the effervescence of a fountain of soda-water. The constant temperature of the water (60°) favors apparently the development of animal life, and the number of species of water plants growing near the borders, but still in the waters, such as Indian rice, watercress, marsh speedwell, etc., is the cause of allurements for fowls, especially during the winter months. This place will doubtless in the future acquire great importance, as affording a healthy and pleasant place of summer resort. The main body of water issues from a large cavernous opening, forty yards in circumference, and boils up, with a constant flow, at the rate of 8000 barrels per minute. It affords valuable water-power for general manufacturing purposes.

### Exemption.

The homestead law of the State is more liberal than that of any other State in the Union; the homestead of any married man or head of a family, to the value of \$2500, or one hundred and sixty

acres of land outside of a city or village, and the homestead in any city or village not over one acre of land and improvements of that value, and one-quarter of an acre and improvements, without regard to value, are exempted from execution. The benefits of this exemption, should the head of the family be removed by death, enure to his widow while she remains unmarried, also, to his children, during their minority. In addition to his wearing apparel, the personal property of any resident citizen of the State, to the value of \$200, to be selected by such resident, is exempted from sale or execution, or other final process of any court issued for the collection of any debt. No taxation for State purposes is allowed beyond one per cent. All capital invested in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods and yarns, agricultural implements, tanners' cotton-seed oil, mining and smelting furnaces, are exempt from taxation for seven years from Oct. 30, 1874.

### Education.

The Constitution of the State provides that the General Assembly shall afford to every child of sufficient mental and physical ability the benefit of attendance at public schools for the period between the ages of five and eighteen, unless educated by other means, and the legislature has provided a very efficient school law, which secures to all the State ample school privileges. The law also provides that the white and colored children shall be educated in separate schools. The sixteenth section of land in every township was granted by Congress to the State for educational purposes. In addition to the sixteenth section, there is a levy of a fifth of one per cent. by the State for school purposes, and this, together with interest of a vested school fund and a poll tax, is apportioned to the several counties, according to their number of children, leaving the people in the several school districts to levy and collect a local tax for any additional amount they may deem necessary. The other resources for education in the State are the seminary lands—two entire townships for establishing a seminary of learning, granted by Act of Congress in 1827, and subsequently in 1846, made to enure to the use and benefit of common schools, or for the promotion of education, in any other mode the General Assembly might deem proper. About one thousand acres of these lands remain unsold. Congress again, in 1836, in addition to the sixteenth section and the seminary lands, granted seventy-two sections of saline lands, for the use of the inhabitants of every township for schools. About



twenty thousand acres of these lands remain unsold. The taxes assessed and collected on lands belonging to the sixteenth section are applicable to free schools. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, also belong to the common school fund.

The Constitution of the State further provides that the General Assembly shall maintain a State University with the departments for science, teaching, and agriculture, and a grant of land and land-scrip was made by Congress, in 1862, to the several States and territories which should provide colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts. And the State Legislature, in 1868, accepted the grant, which amounts to an aggregate of 150,000 acres.

The amount of the permanent school fund on hand Oct. 1st, 1870, was \$35,192.49; and the amount of the common school fund, at the same date, was \$58,954.95. In addition to these sources of revenue, the Peabody fund, which during the fiscal year 1875-76, contributed to the school fund of the district of Little Rock, \$2500, is one of the most effective agencies of the cause of education in the State.

After the emancipation of the colored people and previous to reconstruction, the United States Government, through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, aided by benevolent associations in the Northern States, established schools among the freedmen in the different portions of the State, and built several excellent school houses. Since the present free-school system was inaugurated, the two systems have been made co-operative, and the schools thus established have been managed and controlled, under the present school law, in every respect, as schools for white children.

In the ten districts, for the year ending September 30, 1870, there were 141,590 of the white, and 38,684, of the colored scholastic population; of these 88,583 of the white, and 19,280 of the colored were in attendance at the public schools. In the cities of Little Rock, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff, Helena, Arkadelphia, Dardanelle, and Camden, the schools are organized under an Act approved 1869. In Little Rock there is a total attendance of 1742 children.

### **The Institute for the Blind**

Was organized in 1859. Its general management is under a Board of three trustees. It is located at Little Rock, and had in 1870 thirty-eight pupils. Its sales of articles manufactured in the institution for the years 1869-70, amounted to over \$3000.



### **The Deaf Mute Institute**

Was incorporated in 1868 as a State institution. In 1870, it numbered forty-one pupils. The school has largely developed since its organization.

### **The Industrial University at Fayetteville**

Has 241 students, and property to the value of \$300,000.

### **St. John's College at Little Rock,**

The oldest institution in the State, has 55 students. It was founded by the Masonic fraternity of the State, and has a very complete college apparatus and property to the value of \$72,600.

### **Cane Hill College at Boonsboro, the Little Rock Female Seminary, and the Arkansas College at Batesville,**

Are flourishing institutions.

### **Judson University at Judsonia**

Was founded by the Baptists. It has 71 students, and school property to the amount of \$75,000.

There are 1181 libraries in the State.

### **The St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway.**

The Iron Mountain of Missouri, the Arkansas branch of the Iron Mountain, and the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroads were consolidated into the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and with this latter road the Cairo and Fulton road was subsequently consolidated, under the name of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway. The road extends from St. Louis; the main line running through the State of Missouri and the State of Arkansas, terminating at Texarkana, on the State line between Texas and Arkansas. One branch of this road terminates at Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky.; and another, on the Mississippi, opposite Cairo, connects with the main line at Poplar Bluff, the county-seat of Butler County, Mo. It connects with the Illinois Central and the Cairo and Vincennes Railroads, at Cairo; with the Memphis and Little Rock; Little Rock and Fort Smith, the Little Rock and Pine Bluff Railways, and with the Southern, or Texas and Pacific Railroad to the Pacific, and with the International Railroad

of Texas, to Laredo and the city of Mexico. This route is the main artery for distributing emigrants and exchange of freights through the great southwest. It has 645 miles of road, and under the Acts of Congress of 1853 and 1866, is the grantee of nearly two million acres of land, extending in alternate sections twenty miles on either side of the road.

### **The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.**

This road extends from Little Rock westward along the valley of the Arkansas to Fort Smith. It has opened up the rich agricultural lands of this valley as well as the vast fields of the Arkansas semi-Anthracite coal, and gives direct railway communication between the rich grazing lands of the Indian Territory and the great eastern markets. The road is 168 miles long, and the company holds, under grants of Congress of 1853 and 1866, over one million acres of land, comprising bottoms and uplands, wheat and cotton lands, grazing and timber lands, with inexhaustible supplies of coals and minerals. The lands have been appraised in 40 acre tracts and are sold in quantities and terms to suit the purchaser.

### **The Memphis and Little Rock Railway**

Was the first road completed in the State. It runs from Hopefield, opposite to Memphis, to Little Rock, and connects at Little Rock with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway, and at Memphis with the North, South, and East.

### **The Little Rock, Mississippi River, and Texas Railway**

Is completed from Pine Bluff to Chicot on the Mississippi, and from Chicot, westward, to Collinsville; a total distance of 110 miles.

### **The Arkansas Central**

(Narrow gauge) is completed for a distance of 60 miles and runs trains regularly between Clarendon on White River, and Helena on the Mississippi.

### **The Hot Springs Railroad**

(Another narrow-gauge road) has been completed and running from Malvern, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern R. W., to the Hot Springs.

## THE ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING.

---

### Location.

IN the general plan of the Exhibition grounds, there are four grand divisions formed by the intersection of two avenues, which cross each other in its central portion. The division occupied in part by the State buildings extends along the western portion of the grounds. The buildings themselves are located in a continuous line, extending from the Government Building to the west end of Machinery Hall. The Arkansas Building is located near the west end of this line. The location commands a view of the principal great buildings of the Exhibition, while its immediate surroundings are of a most attractive character. It is shaded by a grove on the east side, in which is a well of exceptionally clear and cold spring water. Its main entrance opens on a plaza surrounding the Centennial Fountain, the most notable work of sculpture on the grounds. From its north and west sides rises the slope of George's Hill—the site of military encampments during the Exhibition. Bordering on the grove are the British Buildings and the Canada Log-House. In the rear and northwest of the building are the Japanese, Spanish, West Virginia, and Mississippi Buildings.

### The Building

Is an octagonal pavilion, designed by Alexander B. Bary, a Russian engineer; and constructed by Cofrode & Co., a leading firm of bridge and depot builders of Philadelphia. It is composed of wood, iron, and glass, and is of octagonal form, 80 feet in diameter and 50 feet in height, with a dome roof supported by iron trusses. On the east side is located the Commissioners' room; on its west the ladies' drawing-room; on its south, on either side of the main entrance, are the janitor's and storing rooms; and on its north, the gentlemen's and ladies' toilet-rooms. A flag displaying the State Arms, in their proper colors, on a crimson field, is floated from a central staff on the dome. Over the main entrance the Coat of Arms of the State, executed in bronze by A. M. J. Mueller, appears with the motto "Regnat Populus"—Let the people reign—and "Mercy and Justice." The grounds surrounding the building are

laid out in flower-beds, in which the name of the State appears. The interior of the building is decorated with long streamers, displaying the national colors, and extending from the dome to the sides of the building. The ladies' drawing-room is ceiled with a canopy in blue and white, from the centre of which hangs a chandelier. The windows are curtained with Ecrú lace, and the floor laid with matting. The furniture, which is in blue, consists of a Turkish sofa, large arm and other chairs; an ottoman; a piano loaned by the Shomacker Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia; a marble-topped mosaic table;<sup>1</sup> an oil painting representing the world-renowned "Arkansaw Traveller;" and an alabaster vase<sup>1</sup> kept filled with the flowers from around the building. The Commissioners' room is furnished in substantial black walnut. The centre of the building displays a large bronze fountain, contributed by the ladies of Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

The basin surrounding the fountain is ornamented with growing plants and filled with gold fish from the Schuylkill River. The birds of the State, contributed by the Blind Institute, are appropriately displayed about the building; among these are two large American Eagles, also from the State. The building is brilliantly lighted with gas; and the exhibits are arranged on three tables and two upright cases, constructed of the woods of the State, and especially adapted to the shape and style of the building. The newspapers of the State are kept on file in the Commissioners' room, and postal-boxes are arranged for the convenience of visitors. The building is generally conceded to be the most appropriate in construction for an exhibition building, and one of the most tastefully decorated on the grounds.

The articles on exhibition display solely the resources of the State. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway, and the Little Rock and Ft. Smith Railway, make very fine agricultural and mineral exhibits from the lines of their respective roads. Mr. T. B. Mills, of Little Rock, and Judge Rose, of Clarksville, have also carefully collected and forwarded many interesting and varied collections from their sections of the State. Specimens of cereals and fruits of this season's growth are exhibited.

Samples of the various native wines of the State of Arkansas, of the Urbana Wine Co.'s sparkling wine, of New York, and of Edmund H. Taylor's old-fashioned copper whiskey, from Frankfort, Kentucky, of a very superior quality, were forwarded to the building

<sup>1</sup> Both loaned by Major H. S. Goddard, of Philadelphia, to whom for this and other favors the Commissioners desire to express their obligations.

gratuitously. With these the usual courtesies of the occasion were extended to the visitor. The Commissioners while thus enabled to extend these courtesies obtained a judgment as to these native products, which they believe will be of much ultimate value to the producers. Specimens were also submitted to the Jury of Awards.

### Visitors' Register.

Books for registering the names of visitors were opened in the early part of the Exhibition in the building. At the close there were 31,300 names registered, an amount which was only a small percentage of the visitors. On the first 25 cent day 15,000 visitors were enumerated, and the attendance on the ceremonial days was measured only by the capacity of the building. Another register was kept in which were entered or transferred from the general register the names of Arkansians. These books have an additional value as showing the effects of the exhibits and the building on the visitors. Among many hundred others, we take the following: Dr. Mulvane, of Topeka, Kansas, writes: "I have seen none better on the ground." A gentleman of Jackson, Tenn., writes: "Arkansas has done well, and her advertisement will pay." Another from Wilmington, Del., writes: "Arkansas and Kansas will carry away the palm." Another, that it was the finest decorated building on the ground. A gentleman from Stratford, Conn., writes: "This building is a credit to the State and a rebuke to its older sisters." James Bain, Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow, writes: "Gratified to observe the great resources of Arkansas." A gentleman from Chicago writes: "Best display on the grounds." Mr. Brailsford, of Derby, England, writes: "First-class in all respects." Alexander R. Boteler, of W. Va., writes: "God bless Governor Garland and his gallant State." The building was visited by the United States and many of the Foreign Commissioners; delegations of the Paris workmen; agents of foreign emigration bureaus; foreign and home exhibitors generally; representatives of the various military and civic organizations; West Point Cadets; members of the Academy of Natural Sciences and foreign institutions of science—whose names appear in the registers. It is estimated that half a million persons visited the building during the Exhibition.

The first register, which is a very elegant specimen of workmanship, was printed, bound, and presented to the building by W. H. Windsor, printer and binder at Little Rock.

# CATALOGUE.

---

## GRAINS ON STALK

FROM THE LINE OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN  
RAILWAY.

THOMAS ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

THOMAS ESSEX, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark.

### Wheat (*Triticum vulgare*).

May.—Michael Saunders.

Tappahannock—P. H. Benson. Walnut Ridge, Sec. 17, T. 17 N., R. 4 E.

T. M. Roberts. Miller co. Crop of 1876.

W. J. Ferguson. Hempstead co. Crop of 1876.

Samuel Kendall. Jackson co. Crop of 1876; 25 bushels per acre.

Spring.—E. Rosenberg. Hempstead co.

### Oats (*Avena sativa*).

W. C. Morrow. Prairie co.

John Allen. Newport. 30 bushels per acre.

J. E. Wallace. Newport, Sec. 7, 11 N., 2 W.

Robert Lambert. Walnut Ridge, Sec. 4, T. 16 N., 1 E. 40 bushels per acre.

Thomas Watkins. Searcy, Sec. 1, 7 N., 7 W.

R. Bragg. Pulaski co. Sown, April 17, 1875; gathered, July, 1875; 2d crop  
of same seed.

J. M. Clayton. Jefferson co. Sown, March 10, 1875; gathered, June 22,  
1875.

Samuel Kendall. Jackson Co. Crop of 1876; 2 specimens.

H. B. Hudgins. Miller co. Crop of 1876.

G. W. Lewis. White co. Crop of 1876; 2 specimens.

T. H. Turnipseed. Jackson co. Crop of 1876; 25 and 30 bushels per acre.

James McCauley. Judsonia, White co. 40 bushels per acre.

William Greyson. Corning, Sec. —, T. 20 N., R. 4 E.

Abraham Roberts. Corning, Sec. 3, T. 19 N., R. 4 E.

Thomas Smith. Pulaski co.

A. T. Hudgins. Texarkana, Sec. 9, T. 15 S., R. 28 W. Raised on upland.

C. H. Hudson. Pulaski co. 65 bushels per acre.

Dr. Bragg. Pulaski co.

Black.—T. Carter. Independence co. Crop of 1876.



**Rye (*Secale cereale*).**

Morgan Price. Hot Spring co., Sec. 15, 23 S., 18 W. 30 bushels per acre.  
J. K. Whitney. Judsonia, White co., Sec. 8 and 17, T. 7 N., 6 W.

**Rice (*Oryza sativa*).**

Upland.—Robt. Mills. Clark co.

**Millet (*Setaria germanica*).**

German.—A. S. Blackwood. Jackson co.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 tons per acre.

G. L. Simpson.

C. A. Nichols. Jefferson co. Sown May 21, cut July 20.

Major W. E. Woodruff. Little Rock.

G. W. Chambliss. Searcy, White co. 4 tons per acre.

W. B. Montgomery. White co. Crop of 1876.

Geo. S. Johnson. Hempstead co. Crop of 1876.

B. T. Coffman. Lawrence co.

James M. Porter. 8 miles E. of Texarkana.

W. M. Petty. White co. Crop of 1876.

S. M. Rice. White co. Crop of 1876.

Taken from Fair Grounds. Jackson co. Forwarded by Judge Rose.

Dr. J. H. Snipes. White co. Crop of 1876.

John W. Carden. Pulaski co. Average specimen of 16 acres sown broadcast.

J. M. Moore. White co. Crop of 1876.

Gov. A. H. Garland. Little Rock.

Common.—R. Bragg. Pulaski co. Sown July 19, 1875; gathered green for hay; crop of turnips from same ground.

John M. Clayton. Jefferson co. Planted on same ground as oats, harvested same season, July 24, 1875, cut October 1, 1875.

James E. Wallace. Jackson co., Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 2. Sown and gathered within 5 weeks.

G. L. Simpson.

Egyptian.—G. S. Morrison. Pulaski co.

N. Dumphy. Grant co. 8 feet high.

**Miscellaneous.**

Broomcorn (*Sorgum saccharatum*).—G. L. J. Simpson. Pulaski co.

**GRAINS ON STALK**

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY.

JOSEPH H. CONVERSE, President, Boston, Mass.

W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark.

**Wheat.**

E. Hayes. Johnson co.

Mr. Brown. Johnson co. 35 years in cultivation.

H. Blackard. Johnson co. 28 years in cultivation.



- B. Lee, Johnson co. 40 years in cultivation.  
 J. West. Johnson co. High ridge land.  
 Mr. Brady. Johnson co.  
 Mr. Blaylock. Johnson co. High ridge land.  
 Mrs. Hardimer. Johnson co. Bottom land.  
 Rev. Mr. Roach. Johnson co. High upland.  
 A. P. Brooks. Johnson co. High black land.  
 H. B. Hay. Johnson co. High upland.  
 F. B. Paine. Johnson co. Wet land.  
 L. Wilson. Pulaski co.  
 (Unknown.) Pulaski co. Gathered June 4th.  
 (Unknown.) Pulaski co.  
 John S. Massey. Perry co. 3d class upland.  
 S. Whittle. Johnson co. River bottom.  
 John Kurtz. Conway co.  
 Early (*Triticum vulgare*).—(Unknown.) 2d class upland.  
 Mediterranean.—B. Lee. Johnson co.  
 W. W. Collum. Johnson co. River bottom.  
 Blue straw.—Dr. David Saunders. Johnson co. 2d class upland; 15 years in cultivation.  
 May.—Dr. N. H. Jackson. 3d class upland.  
 Duncan Barr. Perry co. 2d class upland; 3 years in cultivation.  
 Rev. A. Cox. Johnson co. Ridge land.  
 W. W. Collum. Johnson co. River bottom.  
 E. Harris. Johnson co. Upland.  
 C. W. Upchurch. Perry co. 4 years in cultivation.  
 Elizur Jordan. Pope co. Upland; 29 years in cultivation.  
 Mr. Haisty. Conway co. 3d class upland.  
 L. Howell. Perry co. 2d class upland.  
 Tappahannock.—Colby Garrett. Johnson co., Sec. 26, T. 10 N, R. 24 W  
 Land in cultivation 40 years; no fertilizers used; 16 bushels to one sown;  
 forwarded by Judge Rose.  
 Colby Garrett. Johnson co., Sec. 26, T. 10 N., R. 24. Creek bottom; in  
 cultivation 40 years; no fertilizers used; yield 40 bushels to one sown;  
 forwarded by Judge Rose, with sample of soil.  
 Mr. McKinney. Johnson co. Upland.  
 W. H. Gardner. Sebastian co. 5 years in cultivation.  
 T. B. Burnett. Pope co. 25 years in cultivation; creek bottom.  
 Colby Garrett. Johnson co. 40 years in cultivation; creek bottom.  
 J. W. Petray. Pope co. 2d class upland; 34 years in cultivation.  
 Walker.—Singleton Burt. Johnson co. High ridge.  
 Mr. Thompson. Johnson co.  
 S. P. Echols. Sebastian co. 2d class upland.  
 J. Shelton. Franklin co. 50 years in cultivation.  
 A. De Witt. Franklin co. 2d class land; 30 years in cultivation.  
 D. D. Merion. Franklin co. 2d class upland; 2 years in cultivation.  
 J. H. Carnall. Sebastian co. 5 years in cultivation.  
 G. Richard. Sebastian co.

- Fultz.—A. C. Jones. Johnson co. Ridge land.  
 Mr. Gilmore. Johnson co. Upland; 2 specimens.  
 J. H. Adams. Sebastian co. 2d class prairie land.  
 White.—J. W. Parks. Sebastian co.  
 A. A. Teague. Logan co. 3 years in cultivation.  
 Red Walker.—James M. Ward. Sebastian co. 28 bushels per acre.  
 Red May.—John Laud. Franklin co. 3d class upland; 3 years in cultivation.  
 Red chaff.—W. H. Gardner. Sebastian co. 5 years in cultivation.  
 T. Smith. Yell co. 41 years in cultivation; 28 bushels per acre.  
 L. Howell. Perry co. 2d class upland.  
 F. Wright. Logan co. 2d class upland; 8 years in cultivation.  
 Winter.—C. O. Warner. Washington co.  
 R. J. Kerr. Sebastian co. Premium of State Fair.  
 Spring.—C. O. Warner. Washington co.

### Oats (*Avena sativa*).

- H. Blackard. Johnson co., Sec. 33, T. 10 N., R. 23 W. No fertilizers used; 15 years in cultivation; 3 acres sown with 3 bushels of seed; 25 bushels per acre; forwarded by Judge Rose.  
 Jacob Robinson. Johnson co., Sec. 9, T. 10 N., R. 23 W. High ridge land.  
 C. D. Redwine. Sebastian co. Very heavy; 3 specimens.  
 C. O. Warner. Washington co.  
 Jesse M. King. Johnson co. Upland.  
 Mr. Lankford. Johnson co. Upland.  
 A. J. Clark. Johnson co. Upland.  
 F. H. Kirtley. Johnson co. High upland.  
 W. W. Kitchen. Sebastian co. 6 years in cultivation.  
 J. F. Tindall. Perry co. 16 years in cultivation.  
 John Shaeburger. Pulaski co. Gathered June 22d.  
 L. C. White. Yell co.  
 Cager Hargraves. Johnson co., Sec. 32, T. 10 N., R. 23 W. Clear creek bottom; no fertilizers used; 25th crop; 30 bushels per acre; 5 acres sown with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of seed; forwarded by Judge Rose.  
 Colby Garrett. Johnson co., Sec. 26, T. 10 N., R. 24 W. Land 25 years in cultivation; 40 bushels per acre.  
 N. B. Lee. Johnson co., Sec. 29, T. 10 N., R. 23 W. 30 years in cultivation; no fertilizers used; 6 acres sown with 8 bushels of seed; yield, 50 bushels per acre; 17 doz. sheaves threshed 14 bushels; forwarded by Judge Rose.  
 C. B. Redwine. Sebastian co.  
 Norway.—(Unknown.) Washington co.  
 Ruffle.—L. Wilson. Pulaski co. 50 years in cultivation.

### Rye (*Secale cereale*).

- J. W. Thompson. Johnson co. Upland.  
 E. Harris. Johnson co. Upland.  
 F. H. Kirtley. Johnson co. Upland.  
 (Unknown.) Yell co. Bottom land; sown Nov. 17, 1875; harvested June 3, 1876.

- Singleton Burt. Johnson co.  
 F. M. Payne. Johnson co. Wet land.  
 (Unknown.)  
 (Unknown.)  
 Wild (Elymus).—R. T. Kerr. Sebastian co.  
 John Carnall's farm. Mazzard prairie, near Ft. Smith.

### Barley (*Hordeum*).

- T. B. Burnett. Pope co. Creek bottom; 30 years in cultivation; 40 bushels per acre.

### Millet (*Setaria germanica*).

- German. Cager Hargraves. Johnson co., Sec. 32, T. 10 N., R. 23 W. No fertilizers used; land 25 years in cultivation; clear creek bottom;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of seed planted in drill on 3 acres; 6 tons of hay and 55 bushels of seed per acre; forwarded by Judge Rose.  
 Lewis Bunt. Johnson co., Sec. 30, T. 10 N., R. 23 W. 1 pint seed planted in drill; 3 bushels of seed saved; 6 years in cultivation; forwarded by Judge Rose.  
 N. C. Pryor. Johnson co., Sec. 30, T. 10 N., R. 23.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre.  
 Dr. Turner. Franklin co., Sec. 35, T. 10 N., R. 27 W.  
 Columbus Stewart. Johnson co., Sec. 33, S. 10 N., R. 23 W. Thin rolling upland; no fertilizers used; 28 years in cultivation; 8 tons per acre; forwarded by Judge Rose.  
 Dr. Turner. Franklin Co. 20 years in cultivation.  
 James M. Baxter. Crawford co. Upland C. H.  
 C. Hargraves. Johnson co. Upland; 30 years in cultivation.  
 (Unknown.) 8 specimens  
 Egyptian.—J. D. Wilson. Johnson co., Sec. 15, T. 10 N., R. 24 W. Used as green feed; said to grow out again in 3 weeks after being cut; 4 or 5 crops in a season; 1 stalk, 8 feet, 8 inches high.  
 Hungarian.—R. T. Kerr. Sebastian co.  
 Common.—A. H. Boles. Franklin co., Sec. 35, T. 10 N., R. 27 W.

### Corn (*Zea mays*).

- Sugar.—(Unknown.) Pulaski co.  
 Maize.—B. F. Danley. Faulkner co. 16 feet high.  
 (Unknown.) 14 feet high.  
 (Unknown.) 2 samples.  
 Jerry Mahon. Johnson co., Sec. 5, T. 9 N., R. 23 W. Thin creek bottom; no fertilizers used; 40 yrs. in cultivation; 40 bushels per acre, estimated yield.  
 Hugh N. Butts. Johnson co., Sec. 11, T. 10, R. 22. 45 bushels per acre.  
 (Unknown.) Sec. 11, T. 10 N., R. 23 W. High, dry ridge land; 1st crop, 30 bushels per acre.  
 R. W. Floyd. Johnson co., Sec. 5, 9 N., R. 23 W. Creek bottom; 2d crop; 50 bushels per acre.

## THRESHED GRAINS

FROM THE LINE OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN  
RAILWAY.

Walker wheat.—Thomas W. Morgan.  
Tappahannock wheat.—(Unknown.)  
Spring wheat.—(Unknown.) Hempstead co.  
Half-gourd seed corn.—(Unknown.)  
Black oats.—(Unknown.) White co. 40 bushels per acre.  
White oats.—(Unknown.)  
Norway oats.—(Unknown.)

## THRESHED GRAINS

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY.

## Wheat.

Red Walker.—J. P. Wharton. Pope co.  
J. G. Green. Sebastian co.  
J. O. Herne. Pope co.  
(Unknown.) Faulkner co.  
W. P. Bryant. Pope co.  
White Walker.—J. M. Carter. Yell co.  
J. Liles. Crawford co.  
Walker.—J. F. Oliver. Sebastian co.  
Mr. Reynolds. Crawford co.  
Mr. Obar. Franklin co.  
S. W. Gregg. Franklin co.  
T. Howell. Crawford co.  
S. S. Sanger. Sebastian co.  
Learcus Wallin. Johnson co.  
White wheat.—Colby Garrett. Johnson co.  
Tappahannock.—W. A. Carter. Yell co.  
Richard F. Kerr. Sebastian co.  
E. G. Collier. Yell co.  
W. D. H. Creasy. Perry co.  
J. Bromberg. Sebastian co.  
Red May.—J. A. House. Sebastian co.  
J. G. Beard. Sebastian co.  
Red.—W. M. Nichols. Franklin co.  
Blue straw.—R. P. Brent. Faulkner co.  
H. Hill. Crawford co.  
T. McKinley. Sebastian co.  
Red chaff.—W. H. Gardner. Sebastian co.  
Mediterranean.—W. G. Miller. Crawford co.  
W. F. Hooser. Logan co.

Fultz wheat.—(Unknown.) Sebastian co.  
 (Unknown.)  
 Moller.—T. Rutherford. Crawford co.  
 May.—W. T. England. Crawford co.  
 Augustus Thomas. Crawford co.  
 Thomas Gray. Johnson co.  
 Fletcher Taylor. Johnson co.  
 E. C. Collier. Yell co.  
 (Unknown.) Franklin co.  
 (Undesignated.)—Henry Stroup. Franklin co.  
 A. W. Mathews. Pope co.  
 S. H. Cromwell. Sebastian co.  
 R. Reed. Franklin co.  
 Mr. Felker. Franklin co.  
 J. A. Phillips. Faulkner co.  
 R. W. Wayman. Sebastian co.

### Oats.

Red.—A. W. Mathews. Pope co.  
 D. J. Hudgins. Yell co.  
 Black winter.—V. Schaffer.  
 Brown.—W. H. Gardner. Sebastian co.  
 Red rust proof.—Richard Kerr. Sebastian co.  
 (Unknown.) Sebastian co.

### Barley.

J. Carnall. Sebastian co.  
 A. W. Mathews. Pope co.

### Rye.

A. W. Mathews. Pope co.  
 (Unknown.) Pope co.

### Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*).

T. Katting. Pulaski co.

### Corn.

Yellow gourd seed.—(Unknown.)

---

## GRASSES

### FROM THE LINE OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*).—Col. Wm. M. Ponder. Lawrence co., Sec. 35, 17 N., R. 1 E. 3 tons per acre.  
 Maj. Jas. McCauley. Judsonia, White co., Sec. 4, 7 N., 6 W. 3 tons per acre.  
 Col. A. T. James. Judsonia, White co., Sec. 34, T. 8 N., R. 6 W. 2 tons per acre.

- Joshua Lee. Hope, Hempstead co., Sec. 22, T. 14 S., 24 W.  
 M. Bozeman. Clark co. 2 specimens.  
 W. Johnson. Greene co. Crop of 1876.  
 G. K. Stevens. Jackson co. Crop of 1876.  
 Jos. Slayton. Newport, Jackson co., Sec. 36, T. 12 N., 3 W. 2 tons per acre.  
 L. McHaney. Greene co. Crop of 1876.  
 J. W. Patterson. Searcy, White co., Sec. 10, T. 7, R. 7 W. 1 ton per acre.  
 Elias E. Small. Tuckerman. Sec. 19, T. 12 N., 2 W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre.  
 Robert Lambert. Walnut Ridge, Lawrence co., Sec. 4, 16 N., 1 E.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre.  
 Abraham Roberts. Corning, Clayton co., Sec. 3, T. 20 N., 4 E.  
 T. W. Wells. Searcy, White co., Sec. 15, T. 7 N., 7 W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre.  
 Red top (*Poa serotina*).—Jas. Wells. Walnut Ridge, Lawrence co., Sec. 2, T. 17 N., 1 E. 2 tons per acre.  
 Elias E. Small. Tuckerman, Sec. 19, 12 N., 2 W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre.  
 Hon. G. W. Wells. Searcy, White co., Sec. 12, T. 7 N., R. 7 W. 1 ton per acre.  
 Col. A. T. James. Judsonia, White co., Sec. 34, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre.  
 W. T. Best. Judsonia, White co. 2 tons per acre.  
 Abraham Roberts. Corning, Clayton co., Sec. 3, T. 20 N., R. 4 E. 2 tons per acre.  
 Jas. McCauley. Judsonia, White co.  
 Elias E. Small. Tuckerman, Sec. 19, 12 N., 2 W.  
 James Wells. Walnut Ridge, Lawrence co., Sec. 2, T. 17 N., 1 E. 2 tons per acre.  
 Col. J. M. Moore. Searcy, White co., Sec. 10, T. 7 N., 7 W. 2 tons per acre.  
 B. T. Ford. Greene co. Crop of 1876; and herd grass.  
 L. McHaney. Greene co. Crop of 1876.  
 J. M. Moore. White co. Crop of 1876.  
 Wm. Ponder. Walnut Ridge, Lawrence co., Sec. 35, T. 17 N., R. 1 E. 3 tons per acre.  
 Michael Bozeman. Clark co. 2 specimens.  
 J. M. Powers. Pulaski county.  
 Jos. Clayton. Newport, Jackson co., Sec. 36, T. 12 N., 3 W. 2 tons per acre.  
 B. F. Danley. Pulaski co.  
 John P. Sink. Newport, Jackson co.  
 Mr. Johnson. Greene co. Crop of 1876.  
 Alfalfa.—T. B. Triggs. Miller co.  
 J. H. Hauey. Pulaski co. Crop of 1876; poor upland; fine growth.  
 Clover (*Trifolium*).—W. J. Ferguson. Hempstead co. Crop of 1876. 4 tons per acre.  
 A. H. Carrigan. Hempstead co. Crop of 1876. 3 specimens.  
 B. F. Dauley. Pulaski co. 4 feet high.  
 J. M. Towers. Pulaski co.  
 Geo. Steele. Little Rock. 4 feet 10 inches high.

- Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*).—Wm. M. Ponder. Lawrence co.  
 Robert Lambert. Peach Orchard, Sec. 4, 16 N., 1 E.  
 Jas. McCauley. Judsonia, White co., Sec. 4, T. 7 N., 6 W.  
 J. K. Whitney. Kensett, White co., Sec. 8, T. 7 N., R. 6 W. 3 tons per acre.  
 Abraham Roberts. Corning, Sec. 8 (?), T. 20 N., 4 E.  
 B. F. Danley. Palarm, Pulaski co., Sec. 12, T. 8 N., 14 W. 2 crops; 2 tons each per acre.  
 J. M. Patterson. Searcy, White co., Sec. 3, T. 7 N., 7 W.  
 W. T. Best. Judsonia, White co. 3 tons per acre.  
 T. H. Benson. Walnut Ridge, Lawrence co., Sec. 17, 19 N., 4 E. 2 tons per acre.  
 Dr. W. J. Watkins. Lawrence co., Sec. 4, T. 17 N., R. 1 E. 2½ tons per acre.  
 Joshua Lee. Hope, Hempstead co., Sec. 20, T. 14 S., 23 W.  
 Sapling clover.—Maj. Jas. McCauley. Judsonia, White co., Sec. 4, 7 N., 6 W.  
 Orchard grass (*Dactylus glomerata*).—M. Bozeman. Clark co. Crop of 1876.  
 B. F. Danley. Pulaski co. 50 years in cultivation; no fertilizers ever used.  
 Wild prairie grass.—T. B. Mills. Lonoce co.  
 Wild bottom grass.—T. B. Mills. Lonoce co.  
 Native grass.—Several specimens from the line of the road; grows all over the State; yield same as millet.  
 Blue grass (*Poa compressa*).—Samuel Lee. Polk co., Sec. 8, 14 S., 23 W.

## GRASSES

### FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY

- Timothy (*Phleum pratense*).—G. S. Adams. Johnson co.  
 J. G. Carter. Yell co. Sown Sept. 1, 1875; cut July 1, 1876.  
 O. M. Clark. Johnson co.  
 (Unknown.) 2 specimens.  
 Jacob Reifel, Yell co.  
 (Unknown.) Conway co. New upland.  
 L. Howell. Perry co. 3d class upland; head 9 inches long.  
 W. M. Fishback. Sebastian co.  
 C. O. Warner. Washington co. Sown Feb. 28; cut July 3.  
 Red Top (*Poa serotina*).—A. G. Clark. Johnson co.  
 R. T. Kerr. Sebastian co.  
 (Unknown.) 6 specimens.  
 Velvet grass.—W. R. Morgan. Conway. Upland; seed from Patent office.  
 Alfalfa.—(Unknown.) 1 specimen.  
 Cane grass (*Arundinaria*).—(Unknown.) Pulaski co. 8 feet high; has to be cut every few weeks on account of rapid growth.  
 Clover (*Trifolium*).—J. S. Moore. Faulkner co. 2d class upland; 20 years in cultivation.  
 Jackson Paterson. Johnson co. Upland.  
 (Unknown.) Pulaski co. 4 feet high.  
 Blue grass (*Poa compressa*).—(Unknown.)  
 W. M. Fishback. Sebastian co.



- Timothy and red top.—Maj. Jas. McCauley. Judsonia, White co., Sec. 32, T. 7,  
22, 6 W. 3 tons per acre.  
Red clover.—Wm. Fishback. Sebastian co. Upland.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY.

- Sage plant.—(Unknown.)  
Crimean pea.—(Unknown.)  
Irish potatoes, early rose.—(Unknown.)  
Irish potatoes, russet.—(Unknown.)  
Onions.—(Unknown.) 2 specimens.  
Red beets.—(Unknown.) 2 specimens.  
Wild grape-vine, 25 feet long, 1 year's growth.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FROM THE LINE OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN  
RAILWAY.

- White beans.—(Unknown.)  
Red beans.—(Unknown.)  
Chinquapins.—G. W. Lawrence.  
Whortleberries.—G. W. Lawrence.  
Buckwheat.—(Unknown.) Pulaski co.  
Pop corn; several varieties.—G. W. Lawrence.

## TOBACCO

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY.

- L. H. Blackard. Johnson co. High ridge upland.  
L. H. Blackard. Johnson co. High upland.  
Jacob Robinson. Johnson co. 1200 lbs. per acre.  
Matthew Hasty. Johnson co.  
T. W. Morgan. Johnson co. High mountain land; 1200 lbs. per acre.  
T. W. Morgan. Johnson co. First cutting.  
A. B. Brooks. Johnson co. First cutting.  
A. B. Brooks. Johnson co. Second cutting; 800 lbs. per acre.  
G. W. Lowry. Sebastian co.  
T. J. Reed. Sebastian co.  
Mr. Pippin. Johnson co. High bluff land.  
J. F. Simpson. Johnson co.  
David Hairston. Johnson co. Upland.  
(Unknown.) 2 samples.

## MINERAL EXHIBIT

FROM THE LINE OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN  
RAILWAY.

Gypsum.	Antimony ore. (Stibnite.) 3 specimens.
Kaolin.	Wavellite.
Quachita oil stone. (Novaculite.)	Peacock coal.
Arkansas hone stone. (do.)	Crystal. (Spathic iron.)
Argentiferous galena. 30 specimens.	Garnet.
Zinc blende.	Dendritic manganese in novaculite.
Chalybite.	Elæolite.
Copper and chalybite in quartz.	Magnetite.
Carbonate of copper.	Magnetic iron ore. 20 specimens from
Sulphide of copper and lead.	Magnet Cove.
Copper pyrites.	Magnetite, crystal of,
Malachite.	Limonite pseudomorph.
Silicate of zinc. (Calamine.)	Limonite. 5 specimens.
Zinc blende. From Hoppe mines, Lawrence co.	Botryoidal limonite.
Silicate of zinc. (Calamine.) From	Petrified wood. 2 specimens; 4 feet
Rainey mines, Lawrence co.	6 inches in length, and 11 inches in
Spelter. (Metallic zinc.) From Rainey	diameter.
mines, Lawrence co.	Black marble.
Blende and greenockite.	Brecciated marble. 4 specimens; dif-
Silicate of zinc. (Calamine.) Lawrence co.	ferent colors.
	Lithographic stone.

## FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY.

## KELLOGG MINES, PULASKI CO.

- Sulphide of lead (Galena). Contains some blende, slate, and talc, weight 100 lbs.
- Zinc blende. Contains some lead, copper pyrites, and quartz, weight 150 lbs.
- Gangue rock with zinc.
- Argillaceous slate, showing character of country rock with metallic bearing veins running through it. Weight 90 lbs.
- Quartz containing copper pyrites. 2 specimens, weight 80 lbs. each.
- Quartz containing copper, spathic iron, silver, and lead.
- Lead ore with quartz, talc, and slate.
- Slate showing character of wall rock.
- Sulphide of silver with lead.
- Collection of specimens of lead, silver, zinc blende, spathic iron, copper pyrites, and quartz.
- Crystals of spathic iron.
- Silver brick, weighing  $48\frac{5}{100}$  ounces, taken from 275 lbs. of ore by Balbach & Son of New Jersey, exhibited by Dr. Little of Georgia.
- 100 specimens of silver ore, exhibited by Col. Ensley, of Memphis.

## IRON ORES

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY.

Slate band ore. James Allister. Franklin co. Weight 150 lbs.

Kidney ore. James Allister. Franklin co. Weight 60 lbs.

Kidney ore. Bailey &amp; Main. Sebastian co.

Red oxide. (Unknown) Pope co.

Fossil ore. (Unknown.) Pope co.

Kidney ore. Capt. Evins. Logan co.

Fossiliferous iron ore containing fifteen varieties of fossil shells, etc.

## COAL (SEMI-ANTHRACITE)

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY.

Name of Mine.	County.	Thickness of vein.	Analysis.					
			Water.	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Sulph'r.	Ash.	Color of Ash.
Green's Bank,	Sebastian,	60 in.	.47	18.01	74.45	2.26	7.01	Lt. brown.
Allister's,	Franklin,	45 "	.47	14.26	76.56	3.72	8.70	" "
Bostick's,	Sebastian,	49 "						
Spadra,	Johnson,	33 "		9.	86.		5.	
Dacus,	Yell,	22 "	1.24	14.98	80.21	1.37	3.77	Ochre.

## SECTIONS OF TREES

FROM THE LINE OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	Diameter, Inches.
Yellow poplar.—Greene co.	45
Bois d'arc.—Miller co.	22
Bois d'arc.—Hempstead co.	12
Cypress (Taxodium)	46
White holly.—Hemstead co.	22
White holly.—Miller co.	22
Sugar maple (Acer saccharinum).—Clay co.	23
White oak (Quercus alba).—Clay co.	48
White oak (Quercus alba)	42
Curled maple.—Clark co.	21
Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana). Miller co.	16
Cedar (Juniperus).—Miller co.	14
Black walnut (Juglans nigra).—Clay co.	38
Hickory (Carya tomentosa).—Clay co.	35

Birch ( <i>Betula</i> ).—Clark co. . . . .	16
Beech ( <i>Fagus ferruginea</i> ).—Greene co. . . . .	29½
Honey locust ( <i>Gleditschia triacanthus</i> ).—Miller co. . . . .	20
Black walnut slab, polished.	

## SECTIONS OF TREES

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FT. SMITH RAILWAY.

Diameter, Inches.	Diameter, Inches.
Red elm ( <i>Ulmus fulva</i> ) . . . 63	Maple ( <i>Acer</i> ) . . . . . 26
Sycamore ( <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> ) . . 60	Mallet wood . . . . . 19
Burr oak ( <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> ) . . 50	Persimmon ( <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> ) . 24
Overcup oak ( <i>Quercus lyrata</i> ) . . . 46	Sassafras ( <i>Sassafras officinale</i> ) . 28
White oak ( <i>Quercus alba</i> ) . . . . 46	Locust ( <i>Gleditschia</i> ) . . . . . 19
Swamp red oak ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> ) . . . 48	Tupelo gum ( <i>Nyssa</i> ) . . . . . 29
Red oak ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> ) . . . . . 40	Elm ( <i>Ulmus Americana</i> ) . . . . . 46
Post oak ( <i>Quercus obtusiloba</i> ) . . . 36	Cypress ( <i>Taxodium distichum</i> ) . . 48
Willow oak ( <i>Quercus phellos</i> ) . . . 33	White ash ( <i>Fraxinus Americana</i> ) . 42
Pin oak ( <i>Quercus palustris</i> ) . . . . 29	Sweet gum ( <i>Liquidamber styraci-</i>
Spotted oak . . . . . 23	flua) . . . . . 39
Black oak ( <i>Quercus tinctoria</i> ) . . . 23	Yellow pine ( <i>Pinus mitis</i> ) . . . 36
Spanish oak ( <i>Quercus falcata</i> ) . . . 21	Black walnut ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> ) . . 42
Water oak ( <i>Quercus aquatica</i> ) . . . 21	Big bud hickory . . . . . 39
Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> ) . . . 19	Shellbark hickory ( <i>Carya alba</i> ) . 30
Grape-vine . . . . . 18	White hickory . . . . . 16
Grape-vine . . . . . 13	Blue ash ( <i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> ) 23
Bois d'arc . . . . . 15	Cedar ( <i>Juniperus</i> ) . . . . . 16
Pawpaw ( <i>Asimina triloba</i> ) . . . . 9	Rattan vine . . . . . 3
Cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> ) . . . . . 84	

2 cypress knees, used for razor strops.

Black oak bark.—John Harris. Johnson co. Used in tanning.

## SAMPLES OF WOODS, SHOWING GRAIN AND FINISH,

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FT. SMITH RAILWAY.

White oak.	Black walnut.
Burr oak.	Sycamore.
Black oak.	Hackberry ( <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> ).
Swamp red oak.	Sassafras.
Overcup oak.	Swamp ash.
Spotted oak.	Birch ( <i>Betula</i> ).
Blackjack oak.	Mulberry ( <i>Morus</i> ).
Spanish oak.	Wild cherry.
Water oak.	Red elm.
Willow oak.	Tupelo gum.

Pin oak.	Black gum.
Post oak.	Sweet gum.
Red oak.	Bois d'arc
Sugar maple.	Box elder ( <i>Negundo aceroides</i> ).
Pecan ( <i>Carya olivæformis</i> ).	Persimmon.
Shellbark hickory.	Yellow pine.
Big bud hickory.	Corrugated pine.
Black hickory.	Cypress.
Honey locust.	Cedar.
Mallet wood.	White holly.
Cottonwood.	

---

## FRUIT

FROM THE LINE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FT. SMITH RAILWAY.

Peaches. (Unknown.) Washington co.  
 Bartlett pears. E. Huh. Pulaski co.  
 Grapes. E. Huh. Pulaski co.  
 Grapes, wild. A. H. Boles. Franklin co. 2 specimens.  
 Tulpehocken apple. E. Huh. Pulaski co.  
 Aueragh apple. G. W. English. Franklin co.  
 Winesap apple. E. Huh. Pulaski co.  
 Fall queen apple. (Unknown.)  
 Shannon pippin apple. John Carnall. Sebastian co.

---

## WOODWORK

MADE AT THE SHOPS OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN  
 RAILWAY, AT LITTLE ROCK, OF TIMBER GROWN IN ARKANSAS.

Cabinet, of the following woods, viz.: Ash, beech, bois d'arc, cherry, cedar, cypress, gum, holly, hickory, oak, poplar, sassafras, yellow pine, and walnut. R. Miles, constructor.

Counter, of the following woods, viz.: Ash, bois d'arc, cherry, cedar, cypress, holly, sassafras, yellow pine, and walnut. R. Miles, constructor.

Checker board, composed of four hundred distinct pieces of Arkansas woods. James W. Pitts, constructor.

---

## MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

EXHIBITED BY THE LITTLE ROCK AND FT. SMITH RAILWAY.

Large cabinet, occupying one section of the building, made entirely of timber from the line of the road, and showing the following thirty-three varieties: White ash, swamp ash, Spanish oak, black oak, white oak, overcup oak, birdseye oak,

swamp oak, spotted oak, black walnut, shade walnut, yellow pine, corrugated pine, black gum, sweet gum, tupelo gum, red cedar, soft maple, hackberry, persimmon, linn, white holly, red locust, sassafras, cypress, cherry, mulberry, bois d'arc, sycamore, red elm, birch, box elder, and white hickory. Manufactured by Butler, Gibb, & Co., Little Rock.

Barrel made of native oak. Little Rock.

Four samples of flour from Tappahannock wheat, raised by Calvin Jones, Johnson co., and manufactured by Miller, Kitchen & Co., Clarksville.

Half barrel of wheat flour, crop of 1876.

Eleven specimens of stave timber.

Croquet set of bois d'arc (Osage orange).

### Wines.

Norton's seedling. 1874. Pye's vineyard. Little Rock.

Cunningham. 1874 and 1875. Pye's vineyard. Little Rock.

Ives seedling. 1874 and 1875. Pye's vineyard. Little Rock.

Iona. 1874. Pye's vineyard. Little Rock.

Iona. 1875. Dr. Lawrence. Hot Springs.

Delaware. 1876. Dr. Lawrence. Hot Springs.

Concord. 1876. Dr. Lawrence. Hot Springs.

Delaware, Norton's and Herbemont. 1874 and 1875. Graff's vineyard, Van Buren, Crawford co.

Muscadine. Creed Taylor. Jefferson co.

Dewberry cordial. Creed Taylor. Jefferson co.

Blackberry cordial. Creed Taylor. Jefferson co.

### Cotton.

Sample in bolls, Boyd's prolific, raised by Zebulon Gordon, on Judge Thweatt's plantation, on Old Town Ridge, Phillips co., cut Aug. 22, 1876.

Sample of the first bale of Arkansas cotton of 1876, raised by Thomas Wright, of Phillips co., and contributed by Straub & Lohman, cotton factors, Helena.

Specimen of 2d premium cotton, at St. Louis, Oct. 6, 1876. Maj. John C. Palmer, near Helena.

Exhibit of silk fibre cotton in bolls. Dr. Lawrence, Hot Springs.

Samples in bale, boll, and seed, contributed by W. Taylor, Phillips co. Took sweepstakes premium at St. Louis, 1875 and 1876, and Memphis, 1875. Specimen of soil shown.

Stalk cotton. W. W. Collier, Spadra township, Johnson co. 100 bolls on stalk; crop yield, 1800 lbs. seed cotton to the acre; forwarded by Judge Rose.

Stalk grown by Thomas Allen on John S. Weeks' plantation, Prairie co., 9 feet high.

Sample of silver fleece cotton. M. Keith Key, Phillips co.; raised from seeds improved by four years' careful cultivation. Wm. M. Senter, the President of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, says of this cotton, that he has never seen anything to surpass it in length, strength, and fineness of fibre.

2 commercial bales, exhibited by Fletcher & Hotze, Little Rock and New York.

Commercial bale, exhibited by Maj. Wm. E. Moore, Helena; from the same seed as the Taylor cotton, Phillips co.

### Leather.

Two sides of upper leather from tannery of John Harris, near Clarksville, Johnson co. (50 vats, 2500 sides).

1 side harness leather forwarded by Judge Rose, from tannery of John Harris.

1 side sole leather forwarded by Judge Rose,                   "                   "

1 sheepskin leather forwarded by Judge Rose,                   "                   "

1 kipskin leather forwarded by Judge Rose,                   "                   "

1 calfskin, tanned by James H. Harkredder, near Clarksville, Johnson co.

### Wool

From stock raised by Dr. G. W. Lawrence, Hot Springs.

Leicester wool (ewe) from imported English stock.

Cotswold wool (buck); Kentucky premium. 19 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. cut in spring and fall shearings.

Cotswold wool (ewe).

Native white wool, improved.

Leicester wool (buck).

Native black wool.

W. B. Scarborough, of Hot Springs, carded and put into rolls, at the Wool Mills, these fine specimens of Arkansas wool.

### Birds.

The following prepared and mounted specimens of the birds of Arkansas were forwarded by the Institute for the Blind, at Little Rock, viz.:—

Wild duck, crow, house-wren, blue bird, bobolink, sapsucker, red-headed woodpecker, blue jay, kingfisher, paroquet, flicker, bird hawk, robin, meadow lark, mocking bird, red bird, mammoth woodpecker, cock of the woods, and the snake killer or water turkey.

There are also exhibited a fine specimen of the bald eagle, and of a royal eagle, which was captured in Arkansas, and brought here alive, but died during the Exhibition.

### The Stone Age.

The archetypal relics on exhibition are chiefly from Indian mounds found in Hot Spring, Garland, Montgomery, and Phillips Counties, Arkansas, and consist of vases, water-carriers, bowls, mortars, pestles, rollers, discoidal stones, scrapers, skin dressers and polishers, axes, hatchets, lances, darts, pipes, beads, amulets, ponays or Indian money, hand hammers, sling balls, balls for games, plough points, knives and drills. These very rare specimens are chiefly from the cabinets of Dr. Lawrence, of Hot Springs, and



D. B. McKenzie and W. J. Vineyard, of Helena, Arkansas. Turtle stones, found in slate-formations, named from their resemblance to turtles' backs, are from the collection of Dr. Lawrence.

Dr. Lawrence contributes from his collection at Hot Springs the following minerals and rocks collected from the State, and principally from Magnet Cove, Hot Spring county:—

Manganite or black oxide of manganese;	Sulphur from iron pyrites;
Melanite or black garnets, crystallized;	Talc;
Green, yellow, and black mica, crystallized;	Rutile;
Schorlamite, crystallized;	Rutile in quartz;
Quartz, crystallized;	Rose quartz;
Perovskite, crystallized;	Smoky quartz;
Hornblende, crystallized;	Milky quartz;
Elæolite, crystallized;	Chert;
Epidote, crystallized;	Quartz schist;
Strontianite, crystallized;	Burrstone;
Arkansite or shepardite, crystallized;	Hornblende porphyry;
Iron pyrites, amorphous and crystallized;	Hornblende schist;
Lydian-stone or Touch-stone;	Hornblende rock;
Agate;	Schorlamite rock;
Perovskite with quartz;	Novaculite;
Hydrotitanite;	Quartzite;
Menaccanite or titanic iron;	Syenite;
	Granite.

From the same collection are shown the following gems, cut by M. Shea, lapidist, of Hot Springs, and unsurpassed for elegant workmanship: Agates, dendritic and other novaculites, carnelian, garnets, nephrite, precious serpentine, rock crystal, smoky quartz, quartz with chlorite, quartz pebble, and a variety of other quartzes.

The collection of crystallized quartz is acknowledged by English, German, and Russian connoisseurs as the best in the Exhibition. The collection is from Pulaski, Saline, Garland, Hot Spring, Montgomery, and Polk Counties, and justifies Arkansas's familiar name—"The Crystal State."

## PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND DRAWINGS.

### Oil Paintings.

Portrait of Hon. Chester Ashley, of Arkansas, Chairman Judiciary Comm U. S. Senate, 1846.

Portrait of ex-Gov. H. M. Rector, of Arkansas, by E. D. Betts.

The "Arkansaw Traveller," by Fortenbury, of Little Rock. 1876.

### Photographs.

- Portrait of Col. S. C. Faulkner, the original "Arkansaw Traveller."  
 Portrait of R. W. Johnson, ex-U. S. Senator.  
 Portrait of Dr. Dodge, of Little Rock,  
 Portrait of Col. B. S. Johnson, of Little Rock.  
 Portrait of Hon. W. R. Miller, of Batesville.  
 Portrait of ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter, of Batesville.  
 Deaf-Mute Institute, Little Rock.  
 St. Mary's Academy, Little Rock, established 1851.  
 State House, Little Rock, by Alford.  
 Business Block on Markham St., Little Rock, by Alford.  
 Business Block on Main and 4th Sts., Little Rock.  
 Block, Metropolitan Hotel, Little Rock.  
 Old Fulton Place, Little Rock, residence of Wm. Hunter.  
 Residence of Geo. E. Dodge, U. S. Cent. Comm'r, Little Rock.  
 Views, by Schaeffer and Pickels, by Prof. F. W. Bankes, of Little Rock, and  
 by J. F. Kennedy and J. W. C. Clary, of Hot Springs.
- Architectural drawing.—High School Building, to be erected on Block 20,  
 Little Rock. Green & Edwards, Architects.

Map of State of Arkansas, showing the land-grant of the St. Louis, Iron  
 Mountain, and Southern Railway—formerly the Cairo and Fulton—and the  
 Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway. 1876. Pen drawing, 7 x 6 feet, by  
 Messrs. E. A. Douglas and Ed. H. Johnson, Civil Engineers of the above-  
 named roads.

---

The INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND at Little Rock contributes the fol-  
 lowing articles made by the pupils of that Institution, viz.:—

- Variegated bead work; national flag and standard; bead pockets and bead  
 basket.  
 Chain and ball cut with pocket knife out of a single piece of wood, by Samuel  
 F. Christie, a totally blind man.  
 Boy's full suit of clothing.  
 Lot of brooms.

---

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- A counter, ordered by the State Centennial Commissioners, and manufactured  
 by A. H. Ryan & Co., of Little Rock, contains 11 varieties of Arkansas  
 woods. It is made to show the natural color and grain of the wood, and  
 comprises the following: Black walnut, ash, mulberry, yellow pine, white  
 holly, bois d'arc, sassafras, white oak, cherry, hackberry, and cedar.
- A tidy of tatten work made and exhibited by Miss Hattie E. Nichols, of Gal-  
 loway Station; required 73 days' work and 2400 yards of No. 10 spool cot-  
 ton for its completion, and contains 129,125,900 stitches.

A bedstead, made by A. H. Ryan & Co., of native walnut, corrugated pine, and white holly; elaborately carved.

A camp-kettle, used during the Revolutionary War by Henry Buren, a Continental soldier from Virginia, who moved to Tennessee in the latter part of the last century. Contributed by Celia Lee, one of his descendants, and who was born in Arkansas. Forwarded by Judge Rose.

Improved cotton hoe and wedge. Charles McDermott. Phillips co.

3 samples of jeans, 2 of flannel, and 2 of woollen goods. Powhatan Mfg. Co., Powhatan, Lawrence co.

One oxhorn and one spring gourd, each 3 feet 3 inches long. Faulkner co.

Sweet potatoes, some over 7 lbs. in weight. Geo. L. Kimball. Yell co.

Apparatus for locking printers' forms. Patented by W. H. Windsor. Little Rock.

Specimens of monumental and building granite from the lines of the Little Rock and Ft. Smith; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern, and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroads.

Stooling from one grain of wheat, showing 287 stalks. Dr. G. W. Lawrence. Garland co. July 1, 1875.

Stooling of oats; 83 stout stalks from one grain.

6 barrels of corn on the cob. Wm. B. Cotton. Pulaski co.

Specimens of skein silk; the worms fed on the leaves of the native mulberry; the silk spun and manufactured by Miss Mary Washington, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, a distant relative of Gen. Washington. Also an article in crochet work from the same silk, made by Miss Washington.

Medal presented to the celebrated Indian Chief, Red Jacket, in 1792—the first ever presented by President Washington; now the property of Dr. Lawrence.

Hunting-horn, inscribed E. B. H., July 4, 1876, cut with penknife and file; contributed by Edward Houston, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Contributions of apples from D. C. Williams, Van Buren; Dr. Thurston, Van Buren Nurseries; Arnold O'Bryan, Crawford co.; and Judge Carnall.

---

## ARKANSAS EXHIBITS IN OTHER BUILDINGS.

Iolanthe. Bust modelled in butter, in the Woman's Pavilion, by Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, of Helena, Ark.

Arkansas cotton-bale, in Agricultural Hall, which took the first (\$1000) premium and the second (\$500) premium at the Cotton Exchange, Memphis, 1876; exhibited by Tennessee factors.

Arkansas cotton-bale, premium for present year, in same building, by Louisiana factors.

Case of silver graduated bougies; Lawrence's improved curve; manufactured by Otto & Sons, New York; exhibited in Main Building by Dr. Lawrence.

## NEWSPAPERS.

There are sixty-five newspapers published in the State, seven of which are issued daily. Of these the following have been on file in the Commissioners' room during the Exhibition:—

Gazette,	Little Rock,	W. E. Woodruff, Jr.,	Daily.
Herald,	Little Rock,	T. C. Peck & P. A. Ladue,	Daily.
Herald,	Little Rock,	T. C. Peck & P. A. Ladue,	Weekly.
Evening Star,	Little Rock,	John McClure,	Daily.
Spirit of Arkansas,	Little Rock,	W. A. Webber,	Weekly.
Free Press,	Little Rock,	Chas. Miller,	{ German Weekly.
New Era,	Ft. Smith,	V. Dell,	Weekly.
Herald,	Ft. Smith,	J. H. Sparks,	Weekly.
The State,	Lewisburg,	W. C. Stout,	Weekly.
White County Record,	Searcy,	Jacob Frolick,	Weekly.
Beacon,	Camden,	J. S. Holmes,	Weekly.
Democrat,	Fayetteville,	E. B. & W. B. Moore,	Weekly.
Democrat,	Russellville,	J. E. Battenfield,	Weekly.
Press,	Van Buren,	J. S. Dunham,	Weekly.
Independent Arkansian,	Dardanelle,	M. M. McGuire,	Weekly.
Index,	Marianna,	R. M. Prewett,	Weekly.
Magnet,	Beebe,	J. H. Balding,	Weekly.
Despatch,	Prescott,	J. P. Fagin,	Weekly.
Democrat,	Texarkana,	G. H. Wooten,	Weekly.
Arkansas Sentinel,	Fayetteville,	J. R. Pettigrew,	Weekly.
World,	Helena,	W. R. Burke,	Daily.
Mail,	Helena,	S. D. Lewis & Son,	Daily.
Telegraph,	Hot Springs,	Dr. H. M. Rector, Jr.,	Daily.
Courier—Advertiser,	Hot Springs,	L. S. Allard.	Daily.

## PAMPHLETS.

Full supplies of the following pamphlets have been received and liberally distributed during the Exhibition:—

Resources of the State of Arkansas.	By James P. Henry.	Little Rock.
New Arkansas Traveller.	T. B. Mills & Co.	Little Rock.
Homes in Arkansas.	L. R. & F. S. R. W.	
Centennial Diaries.	L. R. & F. S. R. W.	50,000 copies.
Lands in the South.	S. L., I. M. & S. R. W.	
Lands for sale in Arkansas.	S. L., I. M. & S. R. W.	
Address on Arkansas.	Hon. David Walker.	
New South West.	O. P. Hedges & Co.	
The American Baden-Baden.		

- Catalogue of St. John's College, Little Rock, 1875-76.  
 Catalogue of Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville.  
 Catalogue of Judsonia University, Judsonia, 1875-76.  
 Report of Arkansas Institute for the Blind, Little Rock, 1872-74.  
 Report of Arkansas Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Little Rock.  
 Report of the Public Schools of Little Rock *for the year ending 1876*.  
 Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1869-70. Forwarded by  
 Geo. W. Hill, Supt. of Public Instruction, Little Rock.  
 Report of Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark., 1873.
- 

Exchanges in cereals with Arkansas have been made by Russia, Brazil, Belgium, Mexico, Canada, Victoria, Peru, Tasmania, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, and the Lord Mayor of Glasgow.

The following foreign governments and institutions have been supplied with some of the rare minerals found in the State: Russia, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Nova Scotia, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Mt. Union College of Mt. Union, Ohio; State Museum, North Carolina; State University of North Carolina; Richmond College, Richmond, Va.; American Institute of Mining Engineers; Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Hampton, Va.; University of Minnesota; State Normal Institute, Bloomsburg, Penna.; Notre-Dame University, Indiana; United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Powhatan College, Arkansas; U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, and Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

---

#### PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1876.

MESSRS. GEO. E. DODGE and GEO. W. LAWRENCE,  
*U. S. Centennial Commissioners for Arkansas.*

GENTLEMEN: The samples of fourteen varieties of Arkansas apples you sent for a report by this Society were carefully examined by us, and, whilst they would compare favorably for size and beauty with any grown in this section, we feel it to be due to you to state that several of the specimens were over-ripe, and all of them were not shown under the most favorable circumstances after having been exposed in your *building* for some time.

Nos. 1-4-10. "Shannon Pippin." This apple, of extraordinary size and beauty, of a greenish-white color, has a firm, white flesh, and excellent sweet flavor (the best in the collection).

No. 2. Green stem; striped red; flesh white, sweet, and somewhat dry.

Nos. 3-7. Kentucky Red; medium size; dark-red; flesh yellowish-white, flavor good.

No. 5. Winesap; this well-known and excellent variety, although good, was not in its best condition.

No. 6. "Royal Red." Large size; dark red; flesh white and tinged with red, rather tough, and not in good condition.

No. 8. "Aueragh Pippins." Large size; yellow striped with red; flesh white, subacid, and good.

No. 9. "Tulpahocken" (or Fallawater); this well-known Penna. variety was of large size and well grown, but not in its best condition as to flavor.

No. 11. "House." Small size; yellow color; flesh yellow, tough, and not in good condition.

No. 12. Unknown. Large size; red striped and spotted; flesh yellow, acid, and rather dry.

No. 14. Stevenson Pippin. Very large size; yellow, striped with red, sweetish, and good flavor.

Respectfully submitted by

J. E. MITCHELL,

*Chairman of Com. on Miscellaneous Fruits.*

CHAS. P. HAYES,

*Chairman of Com. on Apples.*

## BUREAU OF AWARDS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1876.

### REPORT ON AWARDS.

Group on National, State, and other collective exhibits.

Name and address of exhibitor—State of Arkansas.

The undersigned, having examined the products herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for Award, for the following reasons, viz.:—

For a large, well-planned State Building on the Centennial grounds, combining some striking and unique features in its construction, deserving of special mention.

Also for a large, comprehensive, and very attractive exhibit of the Natural and Industrial Products of the State of Arkansas, embracing a valuable Mineral Collection; a large collection of the native Woods; also of the Agricultural Products, and especially of Corn and Cotton, the latter equalling any fibre of its kind raised in the United States; all of which collections are very tastefully and systematically arranged for the inspection of visitors.

C. JUHLIN DANNFELT, *Chairman.*

J. A. JOHNSON,

E. OLDENDORFF,

T. E. SICKELS,

T. W. TALLMADGE,

*Judges.*

*Statistics showing the Condition and Products of Forty  
Counties for the Year 1875.*

	ACRES IN CULTIVATION.			
	Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Arkansas . . . . .	9,250	2,500	18,950	3,000
Ashley . . . . .	20,000	2,500	15,000	5,000
Baxter . . . . .	6,000	4,000	15,000	2,000
Bradley . . . . .	8,700	2,500	11,500	2,200
Clay . . . . .	3,417	1,872	10,867	1,006
Columbia . . . . .	34,000	3,600	28,000	2,400
Calhoun . . . . .	6,500	150	10,000	450
Chicot . . . . .	36,000	100	8,000	400
Clark . . . . .	13,288	5,583	15,500	2,792
Conway . . . . .	69,000	11,000	45,000	6,000
Craighead . . . . .	7,500	4,000	10,600	800
Drew . . . . .	17,000	3,000	22,000	4,100
Dallas . . . . .	8,000	1,000	10,000	1,200
Fulton . . . . .	2,000	10,000	25,000	3,000
Faulkner . . . . .	9,555	3,611	19,110	4,000
Greene . . . . .	4,192	3,117	11,127	1,391
Johnson . . . . .	2,800	2,120	5,000	1,000
Jefferson . . . . .	59,010	1,730	19,660	310
Lee . . . . .	35,000	3,000	10,000	2,000
Lincoln . . . . .	13,566	1,000	5,034	700
Lafayette . . . . .	30,000	3,000	20,000	2,000
Lonoke . . . . .	20,000	5,000	30,000	5,000
Monroe . . . . .	11,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Montgomery . . . . .	1,550	3,867	7,617	1,100
Nevada . . . . .	15,000	3,000	25,000	2,000
Perry . . . . .	4,000	1,000	8,000	800
Prairie . . . . .	10,472	1,870	12,400	1,530
Pike . . . . .	2,000	1,500	3,000	.....
Phillips . . . . .	67,000	4,000	26,000	4,000
Randolph . . . . .	5,000	2,000	25,000	3,000
Sevier . . . . .	7,000	3,500	8,500	2,500
Searcy . . . . .	4,000	7,045	21,134	3,000
Scott . . . . .	2,000	2,000	3,000	300
Sebastian . . . . .	10,117	10,377	21,932	4,862
St. Francis . . . . .	18,000	2,000	7,000	700
Sharp . . . . .	8,000	3,500	14,000	3,000
Union . . . . .	45,000	400	50,000	1,500
Van Buren . . . . .	4,500	2,500	6,000	3,000
Woodruff . . . . .	20,735	897	15,430	1,006
Yell . . . . .	12,000	10,000	25,000	5,000

NOTE.—Tabulated from the reports of the county clerks to the commissioner of State lands. *Vide* Arkansas in 1875, by J. N. Smith, Commissioner, Little Rock, 1876. This valuable work, from which the compiler of the present volume has tabulated these statistics, shows a progress from the last census, and especially from 1874 to 1875, which is the most notable in the history of the State. The immigration for the latter year is estimated at 50,000. A large area of land was cleared and put in cultivation, new farm-houses were erected, and an exceptional spirit of progress pervaded the State; the whole making the eve of the centennial year a period of unexampled prosperity. The counties above enumerated embrace about one-half the entire State.



*Statistics showing the Condition and Products of Forty  
Counties.—Continued.*

	ACRES IN CULTIVATION.				MINES.
	Rye.	Irish Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Grass.	
Arkansas . . . . .	450	600	950	400	
Ashley . . . . .	1000	450	900	50	
Baxter . . . . .	500	200	300	500	
Bradley . . . . .	150	100	250	25	
Clay . . . . .	.....	100	40	60	
Columbia . . . . .	1500	500	2500	50	
Calhoun . . . . .	75	150	600	10	
Chicot . . . . .	.....	200	300	20,000	
Clark . . . . .	931	349	798	121	4
Conway . . . . .	500	1500	2500	1000	
Craighead . . . . .	100	100	250	500	
Drew . . . . .	320	150	350	50	
Dallas . . . . .	500	200	300	.....	
Fulton . . . . .	1000	150	500	250	
Faulkner . . . . .	800	394	450	300	2
Greene . . . . .	53	50	75	174	
Johnson . . . . .	25	185	220	100	8
Jefferson . . . . .	.....	1272	1460	31 tons	
Lee . . . . .	800	300	500	700	1
Lincoln . . . . .	100	50	100	100	
Lafayette . . . . .	1000	1000	2000	.....	
Louoke . . . . .	500	200	500	1000	
Monroe . . . . .	500	150	209	1000	
Montgomery . . . . .	50	60	40	.....	50
Nevada . . . . .	1000	200	400	.....	
Perry . . . . .	.....	200	200	100	1
Prairie . . . . .	150	.....	.....	.....	
Pike . . . . .	100	200	250	.....	
Phillips . . . . .	.....	2000	4000	3000	
Randolph . . . . .	500	1000	750	500	6
Sevier . . . . .	100	20	200	20	4
Searcy . . . . .	1000	500	600	1000	11
Scott . . . . .	50	50	100	25	8
Sebastian . . . . .	372	162	171	390	
St. Francis . . . . .	100	400	650	500	
Sharp . . . . .	1000	350	400	450	1
Union . . . . .	600	600	2000	25	
Van Buren . . . . .	100	.....	.....	.....	
Woodruff . . . . .	140	.....	.....	466	
Yell . . . . .	150	100	200	50	2

*Statistics showing the Condition and Products of Forty  
Counties.—Continued.*

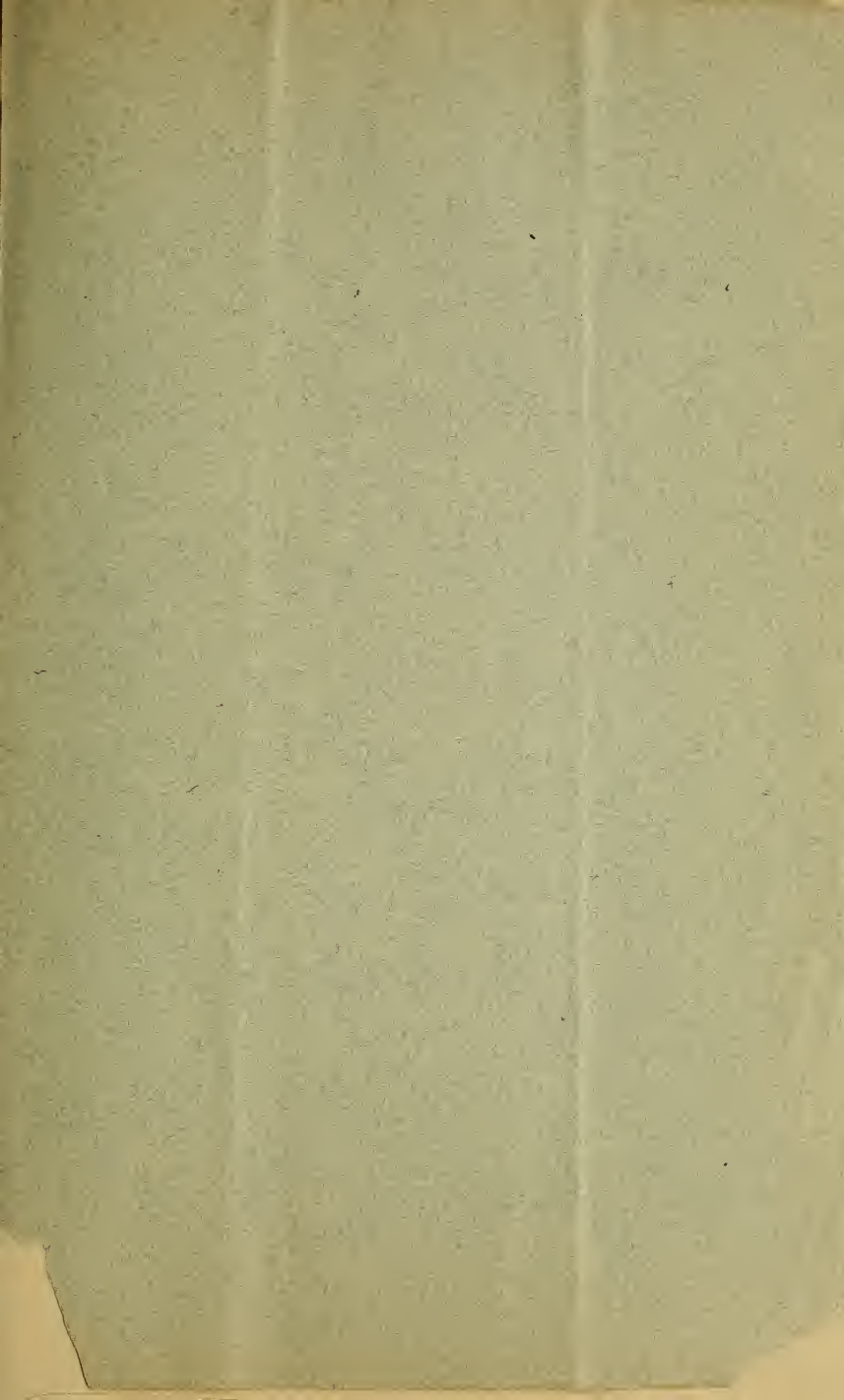
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Immi- grants.	No. of Mills and Manu- factories.	Value of Manufact'ers.
Arkansas . . . . .	25	900	300	6	\$15,000
Ashley . . . . .	31	3,287	...	12	.....
Baxter . . . . .	10	1,000	...	6	12,000
Bradley . . . . .	20	1,000	200	9	9,000
Clay . . . . .	6	2,200	125	9	21,000
Columbia . . . . .	54	1,200	800	22	33,000
Calhoun . . . . .	18	600	...	2	2,500
Chicot . . . . .	20	1,000	1000	8	14,000
Clark . . . . .	25	500	50	15	45,000
Conway . . . . .	50	3,400	400	32	100,000
Craighead . . . . .	5	125	200	28	28,000
Drew . . . . .	52	2,850	250	12	25,000
Dallas . . . . .	40	800	...	15	6,000
Fulton . . . . .	70	3,000	500	50	50,000
Faulkner . . . . .	40	1,200	640	10	12,000
Greene . . . . .	25	600	200	15	15,000
Johnson . . . . .	25	1,250	200	17	41,280
Jefferson . . . . .	43	2,307	700	29	151,000
Lee . . . . .	20	600	...	13	40,000
Lincoln . . . . .	35	2,253	25	6	15,000
Lafayette . . . . .	50	10,000	2000	15	20,200
Lonoke . . . . .	40	2,000	50	12	250,000
Monroe . . . . .	24	600	100	20	25,000
Montgomery . . . . .	36	1,298	...	10	4,000
Nevada . . . . .	50	800	300	13	20,000
Perry . . . . .	4	100	50	6	15,000
Prairie . . . . .	13	.....	420	6	18,500
Pike . . . . .	10	300	...	10	80,000
Phillips . . . . .	35	3,500	500	40	200,000
Randolph . . . . .	50	2,000	500	6	50,000
Sevier . . . . .	10	200	150	14	6,000
Searcy . . . . .	40	3,000	200	12	20,000
Scott . . . . .	20	400	500	25	20,000
Sebastian . . . . .	6	300	...	24	.....
St. Francis . . . . .	23	831	1725	5	9,000
Sharp . . . . .	22	600	300	50	65,000
Union . . . . .	45	4,000	200	19	41,000
Van Buren . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	.....
Woodruff . . . . .	7	200	...	5	20,000
Yell . . . . .	40	2,000	1000	40	66,000

*Statistics showing the Condition and Products of Forty  
Counties.—Continued.*

	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Arkansas . . . . .	2553	961	15,733	2106	11,874
Ashley . . . . .	1628	1000	11,000	2000	12,000
Baxter . . . . .	1386	386	4,743	4520	7,335
Bradley . . . . .	1229	423	6,590	1272	6,015
Clay . . . . .	1329	463	4,654	2394	7,056
Columbia . . . . .	594	1740	8,810	5094	12,117
Calhoun . . . . .	772	523	4,768	1370	4,813
Chicot . . . . .	1500	2000	4,475	750	3,200
Clark . . . . .	2221	1078	9,110	2447	11,036
Conway . . . . .	1900	650	7,506	3036	12,050
Craighead . . . . .	1350	440	5,163	2673	6,309
Drew . . . . .	1597	1235	10,128	2584	10,756
Dallas . . . . .	960	529	5,610	1883	7,813
Fulton . . . . .	3000	750	6,000	6500	10,000
Faulkner . . . . .	2863	735	9,457	4229	14,769
Greene . . . . .	1223	595	5,264	1906	6,521
Johnson . . . . .	1575	637	6,188	4576	9,290
Jefferson . . . . .	2575	3680	2,803	1579	22,000
Lee . . . . .	1623	1400	8,490	1556	5,245
Lincoln . . . . .	1375	1160	5,767	2165	4,969
Lafayette . . . . .	2660	1575	9,900	1500	10,000
Lonoke . . . . .	1690	1102	8,451	2371	9,631
Monroe . . . . .	1250	2500	6,000	600	4,000
Montgomery . . . . .	1007	339	4,697	1962	4,975
Nevada . . . . .	1700	1400	6,000	3598	9,590
Perry . . . . .	985	210	4,121	962	5,360
Prairie . . . . .	1339	753	9,658	994	7,109
Pike . . . . .	1079	381	4,708	3837	7,024
Phillips . . . . .	1776	2360	5,506	1756	5,000
Randolph . . . . .	2836	925	8,589	7584	13,150
Sevier . . . . .	1321	460	5,966	1801	7,500
Searcy . . . . .	2059	5622	646	5345	1,056
Scott . . . . .	2167	517	8,110	3338	9,278
Sebastian . . . . .	3557	1114	13,587	5623	14,144
St. Francis . . . . .	1357	546	5,752	924	4,449
Sharp . . . . .	3000	700	8,500	9000	11,000
Union . . . . .	1500	1084	8,559	2569	12,293
Van Buren . . . . .	2000	450	7,500	4000	12,000
Woodruff . . . . .	1042	761	4,599	644	4,579
Yell . . . . .	2780	772	9,534	3679	12,946







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 019 930 454 9





LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 019 930 454 9